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Public Law 115--78th Congress

Chapter 192--1st Session

H. R. 2943

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 115

DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS. Revises 53 Stat. 1219 and 54 Stat. 958, providing for disposition of certain photographed records of the U. S. Government, so as to eliminate the necessity of repeating certain types of reports.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2943

June 14, 1943	Introduced by Mr. Elliott and referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 16, 1943	House Committee reported without amendment. H. Report 559. Print of the bill as reported.
June 28, 1943	Debated and passed House with amendment.
June 29, 1943	Referred to Senate Committee on the Library.
July 1, 1943	Discussed and passed Senate as reported. Print of the bill as passed by the Senate.
July 7, 1943	Approved. Public Law 115.

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2943

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1943

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers

A BILL

To provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That when used in this Act, the word "records" includes
4 all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary
5 materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made
6 or received by any agency of the United States Government
7 in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the trans-
8 action of public business and preserved or appropriate for
9 preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as
10 evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions,

1 procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government
2 or because of the informational value of data contained
3 therein. Library and museum material made or acquired
4 and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes,
5 extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience
6 of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed
7 documents are not included within the definition of the word
8 "records" as used in this Act.

9 SEC. 2. The National Archives Council shall promul-
10 gate regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, establishing
11 (1) procedures for the compiling and submitting to the
12 Archivist of the United States of lists and schedules of
13 records proposed for disposal, (2) procedures for the disposal
14 of records authorized for disposal, and (3) standards for the
15 reproduction of records by photographic or microphoto-
16 graphic processes with a view to the disposal of the original
17 records. Such regulations, when approved by the President,
18 shall be binding on all agencies of the United States Gov-
19 ernment.

20 SEC. 3. The head of each agency of the United States
21 Government shall submit to the Archivist of the United
22 States, in accordance with regulations promulgated as pro-
23 vided in section 2 of this Act (1) lists of any records in the
24 custody of the agency that have been photographed or micro-
25 photographed in accordance with the said regulations and

1 that, as a consequence thereof, do not appear to have suffi-
2 cient value to warrant their further preservation by the
3 Government; (2) lists of any other records in the custody
4 of the agency that are not needed by it in the transaction of
5 its current business and that do not appear to have suffi-
6 cient administrative, legal, research, or other value to war-
7 rant their further preservation by the Government; and (3)
8 schedules proposing the disposal after the lapse of specified
9 periods of time of records of a specified form or character
10 that either have accumulated in the custody of the agency
11 or that may accumulate therein at any time after the sub-
12 mission of such schedules and that apparently will not after
13 the lapse of the period specified have sufficient administrative,
14 legal, research, or other value to warrant their further pres-
15 ervation by the Government.

16 SEC. 4. The Archivist shall submit to Congress, at such
17 times as he shall deem expedient, the lists or schedules sub-
18 mitted to him in accordance with the provisions of section
19 3 of this Act, or parts of such lists or schedules, and lists
20 or schedules of any records in his legal custody, insofar as it
21 shall appear to him that the records listed in such lists or
22 schedules do not, or will not after the lapse of the period
23 specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or
24 other value to warrant their continued preservation by the
25 United States Government: *Provided*, That the Archivist

1 shall not submit to Congress lists or schedules of records of
2 any existing agency of the Government in his legal custody
3 without first having obtained the written consent of the head
4 of such agency.

5 SEC. 5. Whenever the Archivist shall submit lists or
6 schedules to Congress, it shall be the duty of the presiding
7 officer of the Senate to appoint two Senators who, with the
8 members of the Committee on the Disposition of Executive
9 Papers of the House of Representatives, shall constitute a
10 joint committee to which all such lists or schedules shall be
11 referred, and the joint committee shall examine such lists
12 or schedules and submit to the Senate and House of Repre-
13 sentatives, respectively, a report of such examination and
14 its recommendations.

15 SEC. 6. If the joint committee reports that any of the
16 records listed in a list or schedule referred to it do not, or
17 will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient
18 administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant
19 their continued preservation by the Government, the Archivist
20 shall notify the head of the agency by which the list or
21 schedule was submitted of the action of the joint committee
22 and the head of such agency shall cause such records to be
23 disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as
24 provided in section 2 of this Act.

1 SEC. 7. If the joint committee fails to make a report
2 during any regular or special session of Congress on any list
3 or schedule submitted to Congress by the Archivist not less
4 than ten days prior to the adjournment of such session, the
5 Archivist may empower the head of the agency who sub-
6 mitted the list or schedule to cause the records listed therein
7 to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated
8 as provided in section 2 of this Act.

9 SEC. 8. Whenever it shall appear to the Archivist that
10 any agency has in its custody, or is accumulating, records of
11 the same form or character as any records of the same agency
12 previously authorized by Congress to be disposed of, he may
13 empower the head of such agency to dispose of such records,
14 after they have been in existence a specified period of time,
15 in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in
16 section 2 of this Act and without listing or scheduling them.

17 SEC. 9. Whenever the Archivist and the head of the
18 agency that has custody of them shall jointly determine that
19 any records in the custody of any agency of the United
20 States Government are a continuing menace to human health
21 or life or to property, the Archivist shall cause such menace
22 to be eliminated immediately by whatever method he may
23 deem necessary. If any records in the custody of the Archi-
24 vist are disposed of under this section, the Archivist shall

1 report the disposal thereof to the agency from which they
2 were transferred.

3 SEC. 10. At any time during the existence of a state
4 of war between the United States and any other nation or
5 when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent,
6 the head of any agency of the United States Government may
7 authorize the destruction of any records in his legal custody
8 situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other
9 depository outside the territorial limits of continental United
10 States (1) the retention of which would be prejudicial to
11 the interests of the United States or (2) which occupy space
12 urgently needed for military purposes and are, in his opinion,
13 without sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other
14 value to warrant their continued preservation: *Provided*,
15 That within six months after the disposal of any such
16 records, the official who directed the disposal thereof shall
17 submit a written report thereon to the Archivist in which he
18 shall describe the character of such records and state when
19 and where the disposal thereof was accomplished.

20 SEC. 11. The Archivist shall transmit to Congress at
21 the beginning of each regular session reports as to the records
22 authorized for disposal under the provisions of section 7 of
23 this Act and as to the records disposed of under the provi-
24 sions of sections 9 and 10 of this Act.

25 SEC. 12. Photographs or microphotographs of any rec-

1 ords made in compliance with regulations promulgated as
2 provided in section 2 of this Act shall have the same force
3 and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be
4 treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in
5 evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of
6 such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in
7 evidence equally with the original photographs or micro-
8 photographs.

9 SEC. 13. All moneys derived by agencies of the Gov-
10 ernment from the sale of records authorized for disposal under
11 the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of
12 the United States unless otherwise required by existing law
13 applicable to the agency.

14 SEC. 14. The procedures herein prescribed are exclusive
15 and no records of the United States Government shall be
16 alienated or destroyed except in accordance with the pro-
17 visions of this Act.

18 SEC. 15. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
19 disposition of certain records of the United States Govern-
20 ment", approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Act
21 entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of certain
22 photographed records of the United States Government, and
23 for other purposes", approved September 24, 1940 (54 Stat.
24 958), and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with
25 the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2943

A BILL

To provide for the disposal of certain records
of the United States Government.

By Mr. ELLIOTT

JUNE 14, 1943
Referred to the Committee on the Disposition of
Executive Papers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. WEICHEL of Ohio (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR), from June 2 to June 16, on account of illness.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 159. An act for the relief of the United States Parcel Post Building Co. of Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 254. An act for the relief of Edward Gilliam; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 321. An act to facilitate and simplify collection procedure in the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 346. An act for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 369. An act to prevent desecration and mutilation of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 378. An act to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Montezuma Castle National Monument; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 462. An act for the relief of Primo Giordanengo and Angie Giordanengo; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 626. An act for the relief of Angeline Arbuckle; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 630. An act to amend section 107 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 653. An act for the relief of Johnny Newton Strickland; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 674. An act authorizing the payment of allowances in lieu of quarters or rations in kind to certain enlisted men; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 694. An act for the relief of the W. G. Cornell Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 824. An act for the relief of Dr. J. W. Cornell Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 906. An act to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the District of Connecticut; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 982. An act to provide that the unexpended proceeds from the sale of 50-cent pieces coined in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Albany, N. Y., may be paid into the general funds of such city; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

S. 1038. An act for the relief of Verna Mae Rossell and Winifred Rossell Mooney; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1087. An act for the relief of Burton S. Radford; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1090. An act for the relief of John Henry Miller, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1157. An act to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, for the purpose of providing such training of State and Territorial military forces as is deemed necessary to enable them to execute their internal security responsibilities within their respective States and

Territories; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 62. Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of Indiana and the Commonwealth of Kentucky establishing a boundary between said State and said Commonwealth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1403. An act to authorize the acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of the Gulf County Canal, Fla.; and

H. J. Res. 134. Joint resolution to continue the temporary increases in postal rates on first-class matter, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its order heretofore entered, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 17, 1943, at 11 a. m.)

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

(Thursday, June 17, 1943)

The Committee on the Civil Service will hold a public hearing on Thursday, June 17, 1943, at 10 a. m. (H. Res. 16), for further investigation and studies of the policies and practices relating to civilian employment in governmental departments. Room 246, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Thursday, June 17, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the subcommittee on investigation of restrictions on brand names and newsprint of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 2 p. m., Thursday, June 17, 1943.

Business to be considered: To hear drug witnesses.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, June 24, 1943)

The subcommittee on unemployment insurance of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will consider in open hearings on Thursday, June 24, 1943, at 10 a. m., committee prints Nos. 1 and 2, dated June 7, 1943, relative to unemployment insurance for merchant seamen.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

495. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on lists of papers recommended to him for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

496. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an esti-

mate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$8,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency (H. Doc. No. 238); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

497. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

498. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on lists of papers recommended to him for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

499. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Eighth Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Commission, required by the provisions of section 23 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, approved June 6, 1934, section 23 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, approved August 26, 1935, section 46 (a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, approved August 22, 1940, and section 216 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, approved August 22, 1940; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Concurrent Resolution 25. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress with respect to participation by the United States in prevention of future aggression and the maintenance of peace; without amendment (Rept. No. 553). Referred to the House calendar.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 554. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 555. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2968. A bill making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 556). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 28. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript entitled "Questions and Answers on the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943," as a House Document, and providing for the printing of additional copies thereof for the use of the House and Senate document rooms; without amendment (Rept. No. 557). Referred to the House calendar.

Mr. WARD: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 2836. A bill to grant increase in compensation to substitute employees in the postal service, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 558). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. H. R. 2943. A bill to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 559). Re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 2936. A bill to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of title 11 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 560). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CLARK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 263. Resolution waving all points of order against the bill H. R. 2968 or any provisions contained therein; without amendment (Rept. No. 561). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SPARKMAN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2188. A bill to amend the act providing for the payment of allowance on death of officer or enlisted man to widow, or person designated, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 562). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. R. 2969. A bill to establish official checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States for clerks of United States courts and United States marshals; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. PETERSON of Georgia:

H. R. 2970. A bill to increase the period of limitation on actions against railroad carriers for recovery of overcharges from 2 to 4 years; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. R. 2971. A bill relating to the disposition after the termination of the present war of farm lands acquired by the United States for national defense or war purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 2972. A bill to suspend, as respects vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, certain provisions of the act approved March 3, 1925, authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels of the United States, and to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to settle and pay claims for damages caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for towage and salvage services to such vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS:

H. R. 2973. A bill to provide that no person shall publish or distribute any political statement relating to a candidate for election to any Federal office which does not contain the name of the person responsible for its publication or distribution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 2974. A bill to exclude service performed by certain real-estate salesmen from the definition of "employment" under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 2975. A bill to increase by \$300,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 2976. A bill to grant military rank to certain members of the Navy Nurse Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 2977. A bill to forbid the appointment of any person but a resident of the Territory of Alaska to the office of judge of the District Court of Alaska, to the office of United States attorney for Alaska, and to the office of United States marshal for Alaska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEST:

H. R. 2978. A bill relating to the quarantine regulations with respect to the importation of birds of the parrot family; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEONARD W. HALL:

H. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of New York and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations concerning the settlement of the boundary line between said States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. Res. 263. Resolution waiving all points of order on H. R. 2968, a bill making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EATON:

H. R. 2979. A bill for the relief of the estate of Percy R. Pyne; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOSSETT:

H. R. 2980. A bill for the relief of Paul T. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 2981. A bill for the relief of Bernice B. Cooper, junior clerk-typist, Weatherford, Tex., rural rehabilitation office, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana:

H. R. 2982. A bill for the relief of Jess Willard Dean and his dependents; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATTON:

H. R. 2983. A bill for the relief of Sam Fance; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1583. By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting May 26, 1943, by a substantial majority of the draft boards of Bergen County, in which is set forth the unanimous opinion of the members of the local draft boards of Bergen County, N. J., that the Congress of the United States adopt appropriate legislation to outlaw strikes for the duration of the war, and that such legislation make proper provision for its effective enforcement; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1584. By Mr. ANDREWS: Resolution adopted by the board of supervisors of Erie County, N. Y., protesting against the recent order of the Office of Defense Transportation reducing transportation facilities in the city of Buffalo and the county; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1585. By Mr. CLASON: Petition of sundry citizens of Springfield, Mass., at meeting sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconcilia-

tion and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, on June 10, 1943, in which they voted unanimously to join in resolution by subjects of Great Britain appealing for new declaration of peace aims; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1586. By Mr. CARTER: Petition signed by Ida Stine, of Alameda, Calif., and 118 other parties of Alameda and other cities of Alameda County, urging the enactment of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors during the war period; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1587. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of W. C. McGuire and 65 other signers, of Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans., urging the passage of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1588. Also, petition of the Assembly of God Church, with 44 signers, of Williamstown, Kans., and vicinity, urging the passage of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1589. Also, petition of Mrs. Henry Mugler and 75 other citizens of Riley County, Kans., urging the passage of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1590. Also, petition of Mrs. D. E. McDonald and 55 other citizens of Jefferson county, Kans., urging the passage of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1591. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition of Martha Hermon and other signers, of Wiscasset, Maine, urging enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1592. Also, petition of Walter S. Jones and other signers, of Alna, Maine, urging enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1593. By Mr. SCHUETZ: Resolution by the house of representatives of the sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the senate concurring herein), memorializing and urging the Congress of the United States and the Office of Price Administration that the rationing and restriction of milk and foodstuffs in connection with health-building programs as set forth in this preamble be discontinued and all reasonable effort be made to effectuate the continuance of all such programs; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1594. By Mr. SCHWABE: Petition of sundry citizens of Rocheport, Mo., urging passage of House bill 2082, prohibiting the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, or transportation of beverages containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol, for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JUNE 16, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on the Disposition of Executive
Papers, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2943]

The Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, having had under consideration H. R. 2943, to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government, report favorably thereon and recommend that the bill do pass.

GENERAL PURPOSES

The primary purpose of this bill is to prevent the disposal of records of the Government of the United States having administrative, legal, research, or other value sufficient to warrant their continued preservation by the Government and to conserve space and filing equipment by facilitating the disposal of records lacking such value. The bill is also designed to reduce the clerical work involved in and the time required for obtaining disposal authorizations.

EFFECT ON EXISTING LAW

The proposed act would take the place of the General Disposal Act approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219–1221), and the act with reference to the disposal of photographed records approved September 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 958). The principal changes that would be accomplished by the proposed new legislation are as follows:

(1) The first section of the bill contains a definition of the word "records" that would place the responsibility in the first instance upon the agencies for determining what documentary materials should and what should not be preserved and would make it clear that they are not obliged to consider every scrap of paper on which writing or printing appears as a record.

(2) The present disposal legislation requires that lists of records proposed for disposal be submitted by the Archivist to Congress "with the approval of the National Archives Council." The preliminary draft of the proposed act was submitted to the Council and those members present at the meeting voted unanimously in favor of eliminating the Council entirely from the procedure so far as individual lists and schedules are concerned. The recommendation of the Council was accepted and the bill was modified accordingly. This will speed up procedure and expedite action on lists and schedules.

(3) Perhaps the most important provision of the bill is that for the submission of schedules proposing the disposal, after the lapse of specified periods of time, of records of specified form or character that may accumulate in the future. Present procedures permit approval for disposal only of records that are already in existence; the proposed procedure would give to the agencies authority to dispose of specified types of records as soon as they had been in existence for specified periods of time without obtaining any further approval.

(4) Present legislation permits the Archivist to authorize, without submission of lists to Congress, the disposal of (a) photographed documents whenever records of the same specific kind have previously been authorized for disposal by Congress and (b) any records of the same specific kinds as records previously authorized for disposal by Congress, provided Congress is not in session. Section 8 of the proposed act extends the application of the principle of using past disposal authorizations as precedents and would greatly facilitate the disposal, pending the preparation of schedules, of vast accumulations of routine records that the agencies have been unable to list for approval.

(5) Another important feature of the bill is that it eliminates certain detailed regulations, especially with reference to standards for the photographic reproduction of records with a view to the disposal of the originals, contained in the present laws and provides instead for the promulgation by the National Archives Council of such regulations (see. 2).

(6) Section 9 of the bill is a revision of section 8 of the act of August 5, 1939. It extends the provision relating to records that are a continuing menace to human life or health or to property from records that have been listed for disposal to all records of the United States Government, but provides that the head of the agency that has custody of the records must join with the Archivist in determining that the records constitute such a menace.

(7) Section 10 of the proposed act is a new feature and is designed to provide some authority for the emergency disposal of records outside the United States in wartime.

(8) Another feature of the proposed act is the substitution throughout of the phrase "sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government" for the ambiguous phrase "permanent value or historical interest to the Federal Government," which has been used in previous legislation.

ESTIMATED ECONOMIES THAT MIGHT BE EFFECTED

Potential annual savings of several million dollars in filing equipment and space costs, and of several hundred thousands in man-hours, are indicated in letters received by the Archivist of the United States from 34 Federal agencies commenting upon this proposed legislation. All executive agencies of the Government were given an opportunity to comment, and no one of them opposed passage of the bill. Their estimates of possible economies are impressive.

Savings can be estimated in several ways. The total actually estimated in the letters received was approximately two and a half million dollars, but actual figures were received from only a part of the agencies. Analysis of the formulas used shows that if applied to the Government as a whole the total might, as a conservative estimate, exceed \$10,000,000. Among the agencies having the most precise cost figures available are the Federal Housing Administration, the Navy Department, and the Veterans' Administration. They represent widely varied kinds and sizes of organizations, and thus their estimates are of particular interest. As in other agencies, their analyses indicate that the vast majority of paper accumulations are retained much longer than they need to be because of existing cumbersome procedures and lack of streamlined records administration planning.

The Federal Housing Administration, calculating that its annual cost of additional filing equipment and space would be reduced by two-thirds, and having at hand its present expenditure figures, estimates savings of \$19,186 a year. This agency has approximately 4,000 employees, compared with a total for the Government of over 2,900,000 civilians. Assuming that costs of records administration are roughly proportionate to numbers of employees, the figure reported by the Federal Housing Administration, if prorated to the Government as a whole, would amount to some \$14,000,000.

The Navy Department has undertaken the most extensive program of records administration in the Federal Government, with notable results in economy and in efficiency of operation. This agency also has data on costs readily available, and has calculated the potential benefits of the proposed legislation on a different basis from that used by the Federal Housing Administration. The Navy Department reports that it has records accumulated occupying the equivalent of \$6,200,000 worth of filing equipment. Had the expeditious disposal that would be made possible under this bill been in effect in past years 40 percent of that equipment, valued at \$2,600,000, would not have been required. The Navy Department letter stated that as much as 90 percent of its accumulated records are of such temporary value that they are not kept on an average more than 5 years, and doubtless that percentage would be approached in most other agencies. Procedures that cause materials of such temporary value to be retained longer than necessary are costly indeed. Calculations based on the personnel of the military services are likely to be misleading because of the large proportion not doing paper work, but there is reason to believe that the figures reported by the Navy Department would be multiplied several times if the same analysis could be applied throughout the Government. One can speculate upon the same difference, 40 percent, in filing equipment required

for the approximately 7,000,000 cubic feet of records indicated in the Government as a whole by a survey late in 1941, before the war agencies had reached peak production in paper work. The Navy formula applied in that way would show a potential saving of \$14,000,000.

The Veterans' Administration, employing approximately 45,000 persons, estimated its annual savings in salaries alone through the streamlining of procedures that would be allowed by this bill at \$4,000. If the ratio indicated, about 9 cents for each employee, is applied to all the Federal Service excluding military and naval personnel, the annual savings would be more than a quarter million dollars. Economies in man-hours reported by various other agencies indicate that such an assumption would be a reasonable one.

These financial estimates are obviously rough approximations, but they indicate that this bill would effect surprisingly great economies. The best way to illustrate what its passage would mean to the agencies is to quote representative portions of letters written by their officials.

State Department:

The enactment of the bill would doubtless expedite the disposal of certain categories of records and to that extent would serve a most useful purpose.

Treasury Department:

It is estimated that the savings to be effected under the new bill will amount to approximately 58 percent. The time saved by the liberalized provisions of the bill will be great. Space will be saved through the more regular and rapid elimination of useless papers, and more papers never before listed can be identified and listed.

War Department (statement by the alternate for the Secretary of War on the National Archives Council):

This proposed legislation would, if passed greatly facilitate the disposition program of the War Department. The introduction of authorization to schedule records for disposition in advance promises to be especially helpful and in the long run should result in savings of considerable magnitude. Such savings would result chiefly from the savings of space and of filing equipment, due to the more rapid elimination of obsolete records.

Justice Department:

It would help us by eliminating the "red tape" now hindering this operation. In the field, money could be saved because there would no longer be a need to rent space for the storage of material awaiting authorization for destruction from Congress. We do urge the passage of this legislation.

Post Office Department:

From inquiries made in the Department, it is apparent that the bill, if enacted into law, would eliminate some clerical work. The principal advantage, however, would accrue from the more expeditious disposal of records whose period of usefulness has expired, thereby making available space urgently needed for current records.

Navy Department:

There is at present an accumulation of approximately 1,300,000 cubic feet of records in the Naval Establishment, equivalent to 185,714 4-drawer filing cabinets occupying more than 1,250,000 square feet of space and valued at \$6,500,000. Of this quantity as much as 90 or 95 percent are temporary or duplicated records which are retained on an average of five years before they are retired.

The terms and restrictions of the present law necessitate repetitious reporting of the same items year after year and result in extensive delays between the initial request for disposal and the granting of authorization for disposal. The average records accumulate several years beyond the necessary retention period. This

means an increased maintenance cost estimated to be as much as 40 percent or \$2,600,000.

Under the provisions of this proposed legislation it is estimated that this increased maintenance cost can be eliminated by permitting prompt, planned disposal of valueless records in accordance with an approved schedule. Repetitious reporting and extensive delays now encountered in obtaining final authorization for disposal would also be eliminated.

The extent of the paper work, delay, and the maintenance cost inherent in the present procedure is not normally realized, probably because of the "useless paper" and therefore, insignificant aspect of the problem. It should be considered that 2,500 ships, 400 inspection offices, 900 supply offices, and 3,192 other shore activities for example in the Navy alone must individually and repetitiously report substantially the same types of records, 95 percent of which are routine, adequately duplicated in basic records, and earlier accumulations of which have already been reported by each office many times in the past.

The schedule feature and the use of past authorizations permitting the agency to be empowered to dispose of similar records are of particular interest to the Department and have its full endorsement.

Agriculture Department:

Last year the Department of Agriculture submitted 230 separate lists of records for disposal. These lists comprise a total of 7,245 items. It is estimated that 80 percent or 5,796 of these items were of the recurring type of records, which according to our understanding of the proposed legislation, after having previously received congressional authorization for disposal, would not thereafter have to be listed. There will undoubtedly be other economies effected that would be difficult to anticipate. Aside from the economical features of this bill, those provisions designed to facilitate and expedite the disposal of useless records in Government agencies are of real interest to this Department.

Commerce Department:

The Department of Commerce can be registered at this time as very much in favor of the provisions of the bill.

Civil Service Commission:

The Commission is in full agreement and considers it desirable legislation.

Employees' Compensation Commission:

The Commission believes the proposed change in procedure for the disposal of records that have no permanent value is desirable and will simplify the process which is now required to be followed in disposing of such records.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration:

The two features of this bill which would appear to be of particular interest to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration are the provisions for submission and approval of schedules of records that may accumulate in the future, and the authorization for the disposal of records in the same form or character previously authorized by Congress for destruction. These features would appear to be desirable and would contribute to the streamlining of the procedures necessary to disposal of useless records.

Federal Housing Administration:

It is our opinion that the benefits to be derived from the enactment of this legislation would exceed considerable the actual monetary savings which might be accomplished. We heartily concur with the desirability of the approval of the proposed measure.

Federal Public Housing Authority:

This bill would definitely simplify the procedure for the disposal of Government records.

Federal Security Agency (statement by the Administrator):

I am in complete accord with the policy of using past disposal authorizations as precedents for the future disposal of accumulated records of no real permanent value. This simplification of procedures will save clerical time and free floor and filing space, particularly in the large operating units of the agency.

General Accounting Office:

Such changes appear to be commendable from an administrative point of view.

Maritime Commission:

It appears that this bill would bring about appreciable saving in work and in space occupied by records.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (statement by the Secretary):

I am highly in favor of this bill. It is my opinion that its passage would result in greater efficiency in the handling of records currently in use, and in the saving of time and space through the destruction of records, the preservation of which would be of no value to the Government.

Panama Canal:

Of importance would be the release of valuable storage space occupied by obsolete records during the interval between the original survey and the receipt of authority from the Archivist to dispose of the material.

Public Buildings Administration (statement by the Commissioner):

I believe the bill is a highly desirable one from two angles as it affects the Public Buildings Administration. In the first place, I think that immediate authority placed in the Archivist to dispose of unnecessary records with the consequent simplified procedure resulting therefrom, would induce agencies to pay more attention to the task of examining and sifting old records and requesting authority for the disposition of innumerable papers which now add to the fire hazard in many Government buildings. This is especially true in many Government-owned and rented quarters which are used primarily for the storage of files. Because of their lesser desirability for office use, the poorer buildings are loaded with dead and forgotten files. Secondly, the destruction of a large quantity of the records will result in space savings which could amount to a substantial figure.

Public Roads Administration:

Should this bill become a law it would go a long way toward speeding up the disposal of useless Government records which now occupy valuable space.

Public Works Administration:

The provisions of section 8 on page 5 will contribute greatly to the celerity with which records no longer needed may be disposed of.

Railroad Retirement Board:

While it is difficult to make an estimate of the savings by the substitution of the proposed procedure for the present procedure, it will undoubtedly reduce the number of file cases required to house material of a character which has been found to be of no value pending authorization of its disposal.

Tariff Commission:

It is believed a worth-while saving in time, space, and equipment would be derived from its enactment.

Tennessee Valley Authority:

This simplification of procedures would substantially reduce the work and expense now involved in the disposal of records under existing laws. In our own case, it would give rise to substantial economies by greatly reducing the extent to which records must be segregated following the expiration of retention periods, by eliminating a vast amount of paper work and physical handling of record material by our personnel, and by freeing considerable equipment and storage space. On the whole, we were very much gratified to learn of the introduction of this legislation and should like most emphatically to endorse your efforts to obtain the simplification of existing procedures which it will afford.

Veterans' Administration:

A very rough estimate indicates the annual savings in salaries of employees would be about \$4,000 per year, and there would be an approximate saving of 350 square feet of vital storage space in Central Office.

Work Projects Administration:

The proposed legislation is, in our opinion, very meritorious and its enactment should prove beneficial in the handling of records at a cost greatly less than under present procedure.

Federal Fire Council: The Federal Fire Council, an official advisory agency in matters relating to the protection of Federal employees and property from the hazards of fire, recently adopted a resolution endorsing this proposed legislation and urging its passage. The following extracts from that resolution emphasize the need for and the desirability of the proposed legislation.

The present procedure for the disposal of Federal records that are no longer useful is unnecessarily cumbersome, requiring as it does each agency to list all the records it proposes to dispose of each time a disposal list is submitted, regardless of the fact that records of identical character may have been listed and approved for disposal again and again on previous disposal lists. In the present emergency the agencies of the Government cannot spare or obtain personnel to undertake this repetitious listing, and, as a result, large masses of useless papers without permanent value or historical interest have accumulated in Federally owned and leased buildings both in Washington and in the field. These accumulations are growing with a daily increasing rapidity due to the great expansion of governmental activity during the war.

This vast and increasing mass of useless papers not only occupies large areas of critically needed office space and tens of thousands of file drawers that could be put to effective use, but constitutes as well a serious and growing fire hazard to Federal buildings, employees, and property. The need for file cabinets to house the millions of current records of the Government is particularly acute at this time. The danger created by the storage in buildings often far from fireproof of tons of useless and inflammable papers is made more grave by the present hazards of bombing and sabotage.

The proposed legislation would simplify in several ways the procedures for the disposal of useless papers and in particular would authorize the approval of disposal schedules, under which specified types of records now in existence or that may accumulate in the future could be disposed of after a specified lapse of time without further listing or authorization.

The Federal Fire Council believes that the proposed legislation, if enacted, will do much to relieve the serious situation that now exists, and in view of its responsibility for the reduction of fire hazards in Federal buildings heartily endorses it in principle and strongly urges the passage of this or equivalent legislation.



Union Calendar No. 200

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2943

[Report No. 559]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1943

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers

JUNE 16, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That when used in this Act, the word "records" includes
4 all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary
5 materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made
6 or received by any agency of the United States Government
7 in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the trans-
8 action of public business and preserved or appropriate for
9 preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as
10 evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions,
11 procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government

1 or because of the informational value of data contained
2 therein. Library and museum material made or acquired
3 and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes,
4 extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience
5 of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed
6 documents are not included within the definition of the word
7 "records" as used in this Act.

8 SEC. 2. The National Archives Council shall promul-
9 gate regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, establishing
10 (1) procedures for the compiling and submitting to the
11 Archivist of the United States of lists and schedules of
12 records proposed for disposal, (2) procedures for the disposal
13 of records authorized for disposal, and (3) standards for the
14 reproduction of records by photographic or microphoto-
15 graphic processes with a view to the disposal of the original
16 records. Such regulations, when approved by the President,
17 shall be binding on all agencies of the United States
18 Government.

19 SEC. 3. The head of each agency of the United States
20 Government shall submit to the Archivist of the United
21 States, in accordance with regulations promulgated as pro-
22 vided in section 2 of this Act (1) lists of any records in the
23 custody of the agency that have been photographed or micro-
24 photographed in accordance with the said regulations and
25 that, as a consequence thereof, do not appear to have suffi-

1 cient value to warrant their further preservation by the
2 Government; (2) lists of any other records in the custody
3 of the agency that are not needed by it in the transaction of
4 its current business and that do not appear to have suffi-
5 cient administrative, legal, research, or other value to war-
6 rant their further preservation by the Government; and (3)
7 schedules proposing the disposal after the lapse of specified
8 periods of time of records of a specified form or character
9 that either have accumulated in the custody of the agency
10 or that may accumulate therein at any time after the sub-
11 mission of such schedules and that apparently will not after
12 the lapse of the period specified have sufficient administrative,
13 legal, research, or other value to warrant their further pres-
14 ervation by the Government.

15 SEC. 4. The Archivist shall submit to Congress, at such
16 times as he shall deem expedient, the lists or schedules sub-
17 mitted to him in accordance with the provisions of section
18 3 of this Act, or parts of such lists or schedules, and lists
19 or schedules of any records in his legal custody, insofar as it
20 shall appear to him that the records listed in such lists or
21 schedules do not, or will not after the lapse of the period
22 specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or
23 other value to warrant their continued preservation by the
24 United States Government: *Provided*, That the Archivist
25 shall not submit to Congress lists or schedules of records of

1 any existing agency of the Government in his legal custody
2 without first having obtained the written consent of the head
3 of such agency.

4 SEC. 5. Whenever the Archivist shall submit lists or
5 schedules to Congress, it shall be the duty of the presiding
6 officer of the Senate to appoint two Senators who, with the
7 members of the Committee on the Disposition of Executive
8 Papers of the House of Representatives, shall constitute a
9 joint committee to which all such lists or schedules shall be
10 referred, and the joint committee shall examine such lists
11 or schedules and submit to the Senate and House of Repre-
12 sentatives, respectively, a report of such examination and
13 its recommendations.

14 SEC. 6. If the joint committee reports that any of the
15 records listed in a list or schedule referred to it do not, or
16 will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient
17 administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant
18 their continued preservation by the Government, the Ar-
19 chivist shall notify the head of the agency by which the list
20 or schedule was submitted of the action of the joint committee
21 and the head of such agency shall cause such records to be
22 disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as
23 provided in section 2 of this Act.

24 SEC. 7. If the joint committee fails to make a report
25 during any regular or special session of Congress on any list

1 or schedule submitted to Congress by the Archivist not less
2 than ten days prior to the adjournment of such session, the
3 Archivist may empower the head of the agency who sub-
4 mitted the list or schedule to cause the records listed therein
5 to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated
6 as provided in section 2 of this Act.

7 SEC. 8. Whenever it shall appear to the Archivist that
8 any agency has in its custody, or is accumulating, records of
9 the same form or character as any records of the same agency
10 previously authorized by Congress to be disposed of, he may
11 empower the head of such agency to dispose of such records,
12 after they have been in existence a specified period of time,
13 in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in
14 section 2 of this Act and without listing or scheduling them.

15 SEC. 9. Whenever the Archivist and the head of the
16 agency that has custody of them shall jointly determine that
17 any records in the custody of any agency of the United
18 States Government are a continuing menace to human health
19 or life or to property, the Archivist shall cause such menace
20 to be eliminated immediately by whatever method he may
21 deem necessary. If any records in the custody of the Archi-
22 vist are disposed of under this section, the Archivist shall
23 report the disposal thereof to the agency from which they
24 were transferred.

25 SEC. 10. At any time during the existence of a state

1 of war between the United States and any other nation or
2 when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent,
3 the head of any agency of the United States Government may
4 authorize the destruction of any records in his legal custody
5 situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other
6 depository outside the territorial limits of continental United
7 States (1) the retention of which would be prejudicial to
8 the interests of the United States or (2) which occupy space
9 urgently needed for military purposes and are, in his opinion,
10 without sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other
11 value to warrant their continued preservation: *Provided*,
12 That within six months after the disposal of any such
13 records, the official who directed the disposal thereof shall
14 submit a written report thereon to the Archivist in which he
15 shall describe the character of such records and state when
16 and where the disposal thereof was accomplished.

17 SEC. 11. The Archivist shall transmit to Congress at
18 the beginning of each regular session reports as to the records
19 authorized for disposal under the provisions of section 7 of
20 this Act and as to the records disposed of under the provi-
21 sions of sections 9 and 10 of this Act.

22 SEC. 12. Photographs or microphotographs of any rec-
23 ords made in compliance with regulations promulgated as
24 provided in section 2 of this Act shall have the same force

1 and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be
2 treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in
3 evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of
4 such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in
5 evidence equally with the original photographs or micro-
6 photographs.

7 SEC. 13. All moneys derived by agencies of the Gov-
8 ernment from the sale of records authorized for disposal under
9 the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of
10 the United States unless otherwise required by existing law
11 applicable to the agency.

12 SEC. 14. The procedures herein prescribed are exclusive
13 and no records of the United States Government shall be
14 alienated or destroyed except in accordance with the pro-
15 visions of this Act.

16 SEC. 15. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
17 disposition of certain records of the United States Govern-
18 ment", approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Act
19 entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of certain
20 photographed records of the United States Government, and
21 for other purposes", approved September 24, 1940 (54 Stat.
22 958), and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with
23 the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2943

[Report No. 559]

A BILL

To provide for the disposal of certain records
of the United States Government.

By Mr. ELLIOTT

JUNE 14, 1943
Referred to the Committee on the Disposition of
Executive Papers

JUNE 16, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

are days—and the gentleman should know it—when public confidence is possibly the greatest motivating influence back of whatever successful war effort this Nation may put forth. Things which harass the people, things which confuse, things which cannot be placed in proper juxtaposition with reason and our form of government perfectly naturally make for confusion and for a certain amount of disrespect not for the law of the land, Mr. Speaker, but for the regulations under which the law is sought to be enforced. A little more confidence in the people of this country by the Government would be the recommendation I would make, and greater confidence in the Government would be the response from the people. We are confronted with a desperate situation. Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle in my earnest opinion who are both thoughtfully and patriotically inclined should give serious thought to bringing the people and their Government into closer cooperation looking toward the end of this war rather than making wild, absurd statements such as charging patriotic citizens with a lack of patriotism.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2943) for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, did the gentleman take this up with the minority members of the committee?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. Did they concur in this?

Mr. ELLIOTT. They concurred in it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That when used in this act, the word "records" includes all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by any agency of the United States Government in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data contained therein. Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed documents are not included within the definition of the word "records" as used in this act.

SEC. 2. The National Archives Council shall promulgate regulations, not inconsistent with this act, establishing (1) procedures for the compiling and submitting to the Archivist of the United States of lists and schedules of records proposed for disposal, (2) procedures for the disposal of records authorized for disposal, and (3) standards

for the reproduction of records by photographic or microphotographic processes with a view to the disposal of the original records. Such regulations, when approved by the President, shall be binding on all agencies of the United States Government.

SEC. 3. The head of each agency of the United States Government shall submit to the Archivist of the United States, in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this act (1) lists of any records in the custody of the agency that have been photographed or microphotographed in accordance with the said regulations and that, as a consequence thereof, do not appear to have sufficient value to warrant their further preservation by the Government; (2) lists of any other records in the custody of the agency that are not needed by it in the transaction of its current business and that do not appear to have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their further preservation by the Government; and (3) schedules proposing the disposal after the lapse of specified periods of time of records of a specified form or character that either have accumulated in the custody of the agency or that may accumulate therein at any time after the submission of such schedules and that apparently will not after the lapse of the period specified have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their further preservation by the Government.

SEC. 4. The Archivist shall submit to Congress, at such times as he shall deem expedient, the lists or schedules submitted to him in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act, or parts of such lists or schedules, and lists or schedules of any records in his legal custody, insofar as it shall appear to him that the records listed in such lists or schedules do not, or will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government: *Provided*, That the Archivist shall not submit to Congress lists or schedules of records of any existing agency of the Government in his legal custody without first having obtained the written consent of the head of such agency.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Archivist shall submit lists or schedules to Congress, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to appoint two Senators who, with the members of the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers of the House of Representatives, shall constitute a joint committee to which all such lists or schedules shall be referred, and the joint committee shall examine such lists or schedules and submit to the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, a report of such examination and its recommendations.

SEC. 6. If the joint committee reports that any of the records listed in a list or schedule referred to it do not, or will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the Government, the Archivist shall notify the head of the agency by which the list or schedule was submitted of the action of the joint committee and the head of such agency shall cause such records to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 7. If the joint committee fails to make a report during any regular or special session of Congress on any list or schedule submitted to Congress by the Archivist not less than 10 days prior to the adjournment of such session, the Archivist may empower the head of the agency who submitted the list or schedule to cause the records listed therein to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 8. Whenever it shall appear to the Archivist that any agency has in its custody, or is accumulating, records of the same form or character as any records of the same agency previously authorized by Congress to be disposed of, he may empower the head of such agency to dispose of such records, after they have been in existence a specified period of time, in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this act and without listing or scheduling them.

SEC. 9. Whenever the Archivist and the head of the agency that has custody of them shall jointly determine that any records in the custody of any agency of the United States Government are a continuing menace to human health or life or to property, the Archivist shall cause such menace to be eliminated immediately by whatever method he may deem necessary. If any records in the custody of the Archivist are disposed of under this section, the Archivist shall report the disposal thereof to the agency from which they were transferred.

SEC. 10. At any time during the existence of a state of war between the United States and any other nation or when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent, the head of any agency of the United States Government may authorize the destruction of any records in his legal custody situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other depository outside the territorial limits of continental United States (1) the retention of which would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States or (2) which occupy space urgently needed for military purposes and are, in his opinion, without sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation: *Provided*, That within 6 months after the disposal of any such records, the official who directed the disposal thereof shall submit a written report thereon to the Archivist in which he shall describe the character of such records and state when and where the disposal thereof was accomplished.

SEC. 11. The Archivist shall transmit to Congress at the beginning of each regular session reports as to the records authorized for disposal under the provisions of section 7 of this act and as to the records disposed of under the provisions of sections 9 and 10 of this act.

SEC. 12. Photographs or microphotographs of any records made in compliance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this act shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original photographs or microphotographs.

SEC. 13. All moneys derived by agencies of the Government from the sale of records authorized for disposal under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States unless otherwise required by existing law applicable to the agency.

SEC. 14. The procedures herein described are exclusive and no records of the United States Government shall be alienated or destroyed except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. The act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government", approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain photographed records of the United States Government, and for other purposes", approved September 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 958), and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ELLIOTT moves to amend the bill by redesignating sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 as sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, respectively, and inserting a new section to be numbered 9 and to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. Records pertaining to claims and demands by the Government of the United States or against it, or to any accounts in which the Government of the United States is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, shall not be disposed of by the head of any agency under any authorizations granted pursuant to the provisions of sections 6, 7, and 8 of this act until such claims, demands, and accounts have been settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office except upon written approval of the Comptroller General of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address made at American University on the Korean Cherry Trees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News of June 22.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

FOOD FOR OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, the noble and generous heart of America is appalled at the reports of health conditions existing in the Nazi-occupied countries in Europe. Not alone is there actual hunger, but also much disease, that is carrying off women and children at an alarming rate, while the threat to the future health of these people is terrifying.

To those who would shush, shush us into saying nothing, to those who contend that anything is fair in war, to those who cold-bloodedly tell us that human beings are replaceable, let me say without rancor or bias that the time has come to so modify the United Nations' blockade as to permit the passage of the foods so desperately needed by the starving millions of occupied Europe.

To those who would have us believe that it is necessary to starve women and

children in order to win the war, let me say that the records of World Wars No. 1 and No. 2 utterly disprove that contention. The glorious and immortal record of relief performed by Herbert Hoover and his aides back in 1918-19 proves that the lives and health of the millions of women and kiddies in the occupied democracies of Europe can yet be saved without endangering the success of our military plans. So does the present relief work in Greece, initiated by Turkey, and now being carried on by the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross, prove that relief work can be extended to Poland, Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries, where pestilence, famine, and death walk hand in hand. Let me read to you from State Department Press Release No. 147, date April 19, of this year, in confirmation of what I say. It reads in part as follows:

This Government and the British Government have received regular reports through the Swedish Government, which has generously assumed responsibility for this scheme, under the general auspices of the International Red Cross Committee, confirming that the foodstuffs sent into Greece are being distributed to the Greek population without interference by the occupation authorities and that there has been no diversion of these supplies to the enemy. Furthermore, these reports indicate that the Axis authorities have entered into agreement with the Swedish-Swiss Relief Commission for the implementation of their pledge, given to the Swedish Government in connection with the negotiations preceding the initiation of the scheme, that Greek native produce would be reserved solely for normal peacetime residents of Greece except insofar as local foodstuffs consumed by the armed forces or officials of the occupying powers are replaced by equivalent foodstuffs imported from Axis sources for the Greek population.

This Government's approval of the Greek relief scheme was announced to the press by this Department on August 7, 1942, on which date the first of the 8 Swedish vessels engaged for the purpose departed from Montreal for Piraeus. These vessels, charter-hire on which is now being met principally by this Government, are carrying monthly quantities of 15,000 tons of wheat donated by the Canadian Government; 3,000 tons of dried vegetables and 300 tons of evaporated milk supplied by this Government; medical supplies furnished principally by the American Red Cross; and miscellaneous supplies and equipment donated by the Greek War Relief Association.

These relief supplies are distributed to the Greek people by a neutral relief commission of 30 Swedish and Swiss nationals under the chairmanship of the distinguished Swedish jurist, Emil Sandstrom. The commission is aided in its task by some 800 carefully selected Greek employees.

To insure its independent mobility, the commission has been supplied with its own motor vehicles. It is in a position to insure close surveillance and control over the distribution of all relief supplies received and to report fully thereon to this Government and the British Government, which will of course agree to the continuance of the scheme only so long as they are satisfied that it is not in fact benefiting the enemy.

Greece is 100-percent occupied by the Axis Powers. If food can be shipped into starving Greece without in any way helping the Axis, why cannot food be shipped to Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries? That is something that those responsible for the

"blockade of starvation" will find it difficult to explain. They simply cannot explain. In talking with Prime Minister Churchill about it, a few days before his departure from Washington, he said that for every ton of relief food shipped into the occupied countries, Germany would cut down their allowance by just that much. When I related this to Herbert Hoover a week later, Mr. Hoover explained that the food being sent into occupied areas, by the Germans, lack vitamins, proteins, and fats—food elements that children must have if they are to grow into healthy adulthood. Germany can only spare grains and potatoes and these are not suitable foods for growing children. Then, too, the Nazis have promised to not cut down on their shipments of food into occupied countries to offset foods shipped in from other countries.

The able and distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] is an outstanding authority on distribution of relief, having been one of Mr. Hoover's trusted assistants in carrying out Belgian relief back in 1918. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] says:

I had ample opportunity to observe the controls of foodstuffs in occupied Belgium and northern France during the last war, as well as in Russia in 1922. During the time that I was in Belgium, the supervision for the importation and the distribution of all foodstuffs was in the hands of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, an organization supervised by representatives of the Spanish, Dutch, and American Governments, and manned almost exclusively by Americans with the aid of a few Dutch. In addition, a great many Belgians were employed within the country. Most of the food came into Belgium and northern France by barge through Rotterdam and Amsterdam. All shipments were checked at every stage in their progress so as to avoid any thefts. Distributions from warehouses to local committees set up by the burgomasters in various towns and cities were again checked and constant inspection was made with respect to the actual allocation of every item of food. Through this method of supervision, it was impossible for the occupying authorities—that is, the Germans—to steal any of the food without immediate reports thereof going to headquarters. Under an agreement with the German authorities, no indigenous foodstuffs could be exported from Belgium. Whenever the movement of even a cartload of vegetables or cereals across the border was reported, replacement of the same was immediately demanded and restitution was made.

It is my understanding that the suggestions which have been repeatedly made for feeding the children in occupied areas would follow the same controls as those exercised during the last war. However, there is one added safeguard. The feeding is confined to the women and children. It can be done through soup kitchens to which the children go for the food. The inspection would be simplified, and complete assurance that none was reaching the occupying authorities could be guaranteed. Insofar as the removal of indigenous foodstuffs is concerned, as well as requiring the occupying authorities to furnish the same proportions of food that they previously supplied, this can very readily be done by those who have had any experience with the shipment and warehousing of foodstuffs. To the lay mind, it all seems very difficult, but to those who have seen it in actual operation it is not a complicated process.

ment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2869) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. STEAGALL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. GIFFORD, and Mr. CRAWFORD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 82. An act to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes;

H. R. 85. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2618. An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2943. An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended; and

H. R. 3020. An act to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 217. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect;

S. 650. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, N. Dak.," approved February 10, 1932;

H. R. 332. An act to revise the Alaska game law;

H. R. 1648. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2397. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2513. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 82. An act to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks used

in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 85. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2618. An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 2943. An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government; to the Committee on the Library.

H. R. 3020. An act to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2996, the War Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, as I stated earlier in the day, on last Saturday I requested that the bill go over until Monday, in order that the hearings might be printed and in order that Senators might have an opportunity to study the various provisions of the bill. The Senator from Oklahoma responded to my request magnificently and generously, and I join him in seeking to have the bill made the unfinished business. I am anxious to dispose of it. It is necessary to dispose of it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, today is the 29th of June. Tomorrow will be the last day of this fiscal year. The bill carries some amendments which may not be agreed to in conference, and it may not be finally acted upon prior to the end of this fiscal year. In order that the bill may carry a section which will make it retroactive to July 1, and take care of the time intervening between July 1 and the date of its final approval, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk. It is the same provision which such bills ordinarily carry to provide for the time intervening between the beginning of the new fiscal year and the date when the bill is finally approved.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not interested in amendments at this time. They are not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon object to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. I do not. I should like to have the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma acted upon. I join the Senator in the desire that it may now be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2996) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the committee amendments have heretofore been agreed to.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Pepper
Andrews	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Ball	Hayden	Reed
Bankhead	Hill	Revercomb
Barkley	Holman	Reynolds
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Bone	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Scruggam
Brooks	Langer	Shipstead
Buck	Lodge	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McKellar	Truman
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Danaher	Maybank	Vandenberg
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Moore	Wallgren
Ferguson	Murdock	Wheeler
George	Murray	Wherry
Gerry	Nye	White
Green	O'Daniel	Willis
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Wilson
Gurney	Overton	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 61, after line 17, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 22. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

On page 61, line 18, strike out the figure "22" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "23."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, this bill was brought before the Senate on Saturday last, and the amendments which were recommended by the subcommittee and later by the main committee were adopted. It is probable that the bill will not be signed by the President until after the 1st of July. If that should happen, there would be a time gap between the expiration of June 30 and the date when the bill becomes operative. The amendment would close

that gap, so that if the bill does not become law promptly on the 1st of July, the beginning of the fiscal year, the appropriations made will be validated from that date and the debts which may be incurred will likewise be validated. That is the reason for the amendment now pending before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, before any action is taken I think it would be quite appropriate, in view of the history made on Saturday regarding this bill, which carries a stupendous sum, that the able Senator in charge of the bill should attempt at least to justify this enormous expenditure. I realize that the bill has passed the House of Representatives, and there is always necessity, of course, of large expenditures for military purposes during a period of war, but a sum such as \$72,000,000,000 is hardly conceivable in its magnitude, and but few of us have had the opportunity to know what occurred in the committee. I am willing to trust to the judgment of the committee. I took the record home as printed and read it last evening, but I think the Senator should indicate the necessity of expending this mountainous sum of money during the fiscal year. I am not here opposing it; I am only asking for some justification from the source that is in possession of the knowledge which I seek. I shall have no objection to the amendment which is offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. McNARY. As I have said, I have no objection to the amendment. I think it is quite proper, in view of the lateness of the day as measured by the termination of the fiscal year, and I am willing that the amendment should be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. I want to speak in connection with the amendment which has just been agreed to. I desire the floor in my own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, this is not just the time, perhaps, for the few remarks I intend to make, but I am compelled to attend a Senate and House conference in a little while, and I desire to make a brief statement in connection with this bill, which, I presume, is the largest appropriation bill in the history of the world. Perhaps it will be a little difficult for the very able chairman of the subcommittee to satisfy the inquiry of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. MALONEY. Of course, I do.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. This bill is not so large as the one passed at the last session of Congress. The War Department bill passed at the last session of Congress carried \$72,000,000,000-plus; this one carries only \$71,000,000,000-plus.

Mr. MALONEY. I appreciate the correction. Mr. President, I want to say something on the terrific problem confronting the Appropriations Committee.

I am a member of the Appropriations Committee, and I want publicly to confess that the work of the committee is much too great for me insofar as obtaining satisfaction is concerned. Members of the Senate know that the Appropriations Committee is divided into subcommittees, and at this particular time of the session, when we are rushing toward the dead line of the fiscal year, two or three subcommittees are meeting at the same time. But even if all the members of the committee were enabled to attend the meetings of the subcommittees, I doubt that we could fully meet the responsibility which is expected of members of the committee.

I have long urged—and it is for this particular purpose that I speak briefly—that the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, by legislation if need be, but certainly in some manner, should obtain the permanent assistance of experts. It has been my suggestion made to the chairman of the committee and the acting chairman of the committee time and time again, that the office of the Comptroller General be requested to send us a staff of experts who would work with the Appropriations Committee all the time. Frankly, we are not able to deal with these tremendous bills, because we all have other necessary work of the Senate to perform; it is impossible to follow the departments throughout the entire year, to study last year's appropriations with great care, and to study the histories of agencies and bureaus and departments insofar as appropriations are concerned. We cannot do it, and every member of the Appropriations Committee I am sure will agree that, to some extent, he is acting on faith, blindly supporting in this very trying period the requests for appropriations submitted by departments, bureaus, and agencies of the Government.

No Senator is going to vote against the very important and tremendous bill with which we are now confronted, but I am certain that there is waste in it; I am certain that there is extravagance in it. The Army does not want waste and extravagance, and, of course, the Appropriations Committee and the Senate do not want waste and extravagance; but we have little choice, for, in the midst of a war, we cannot deny or long delay the request of the Department of War or of the Navy Department or of any other branch of our armed services. I think, however, that we cannot much longer delay, without a great danger of disaster, the acquisition, particularly for the Appropriations Committee, and probably for other committees as well, the permanent assistance of experts.

I have long wanted to make the statement publicly, as I have made it many

times in committee, that the committee should have the assistance of experts from the office of the Comptroller General.

Mr. President, while I am on my feet, I will take but a moment longer to make reference to another all-important subject.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Before the Senator leaves the subject he has been discussing will he yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Connecticut that the experience of the Senate Finance Committee in a kindred relationship wholly justifies the thesis he presents, because I doubt whether the Senate Finance Committee could hope effectually to function in respect to the technical phases and the tremendous details of taxation legislation if it were not for the assistance of the permanent staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. MALONEY. I thank the Senator from Michigan, and if I had not been speaking under the compulsion of haste and the need to be elsewhere in a few moments, I should have referred to the Finance Committee as a notable example of what might be done insofar as the Appropriations Committee is concerned. If, as the able Senator from Michigan has just said, the Finance Committee were not supported by experts in the field of taxation, I feel—and I say this with an appreciation of the fact that there are experts on the committee—that the Treasury Department would be writing our tax bills. It is a fact, reluctant as I am to admit it, that to a great extent, the appropriation bills are being written downtown. The tremendous bill which is now pending, insofar as the Senate is concerned—and I say this as a member of the committee—has not been cut one penny. I would not know where to cut it, but I do know, paradoxical as it may sound, that there are instances, many of them, where, with the aid of experts, the bill with which we are now dealing could be reduced to a considerable extent.

I have concluded what I wanted to say about that subject at this time, but there is another matter which is giving me great concern, and has for a long time, and that is the need for care of the civilian population. While we are pouring out these great sums of money for the use of our armed forces—and I always vote "yea" on those bills—I fear we are neglecting to the danger point the civilian population of the country. I have said that time and again on the Senate floor, but I desire respectfully to issue a further word of warning.

I have in my hand a story which appeared in the Washington Star on June 22, written by Miriam Ottenberg. The subject of the article is *Laundries Desperate for Help as Dirty Clothes Pile Up*. That may not excite the interest of many people, but the laundry situation in our country, and particularly in the war areas, is a serious one. It affects the health, in addition to the convenience, of

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2943

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 29 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library

AN ACT

To provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That when used in this Act, the word "records" includes
4 all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary
5 materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made
6 or received by any agency of the United States Government
7 in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the trans-
8 action of public business and preserved or appropriate for
9 preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as
10 evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions,
11 procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government

1 or because of the informational value of data contained
2 therein. Library and museum material made or acquired
3 and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes,
4 extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience
5 of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed
6 documents are not included within the definition of the word
7 "records" as used in this Act.

8 SEC. 2. The National Archives Council shall promul-
9 gate regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, establishing
10 (1) procedures for the compiling and submitting to the
11 Archivist of the United States of lists and schedules of
12 records proposed for disposal, (2) procedures for the disposal
13 of records authorized for disposal, and (3) standards for the
14 reproduction of records by photographic or microphoto-
15 graphic processes with a view to the disposal of the original
16 records. Such regulations, when approved by the President,
17 shall be binding on all agencies of the United States
18 Government.

19 SEC. 3. The head of each agency of the United States
20 Government shall submit to the Archivist of the United
21 States, in accordance with regulations promulgated as pro-
22 vided in section 2 of this Act (1) lists of any records in the
23 custody of the agency that have been photographed or micro-
24 photographed in accordance with the said regulations and
25 that, as a consequence thereof, do not appear to have suffi-

1 cient value to warrant their further preservation by the
2 Government; (2) lists of any other records in the custody
3 of the agency that are not needed by it in the transaction of
4 its current business and that do not appear to have suffi-
5 cient administrative, legal, research, or other value to war-
6 rant their further preservation by the Government; and (3)
7 schedules proposing the disposal after the lapse of specified
8 periods of time of records of a specified form or character
9 that either have accumulated in the custody of the agency
10 or that may accumulate therein at any time after the sub-
11 mission of such schedules and that apparently will not after
12 the lapse of the period specified have sufficient administrative,
13 legal, research, or other value to warrant their further pres-
14 ervation by the Government.

15 SEC. 4. The Archivist shall submit to Congress, at such
16 times as he shall deem expedient, the lists or schedules sub-
17 mitted to him in accordance with the provisions of section
18 3 of this Act, or parts of such lists or schedules, and lists
19 or schedules of any records in his legal custody, insofar as it
20 shall appear to him that the records listed in such lists or
21 schedules do not, or will not after the lapse of the period
22 specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or
23 other value to warrant their continued preservation by the
24 United States Government: *Provided*, That the Archivist
25 shall not submit to Congress lists or schedules of records of

1 any existing agency of the Government in his legal custody
2 without first having obtained the written consent of the head
3 of such agency.

4 SEC. 5. Whenever the Archivist shall submit lists or
5 schedules to Congress, it shall be the duty of the presiding
6 officer of the Senate to appoint two Senators who, with the
7 members of the Committee on the Disposition of Executive
8 Papers of the House of Representatives, shall constitute a
9 joint committee to which all such lists or schedules shall be
10 referred, and the joint committee shall examine such lists
11 or schedules and submit to the Senate and House of Repre-
12 sentatives, respectively, a report of such examination and
13 its recommendations.

14 SEC. 6. If the joint committee reports that any of the
15 records listed in a list or schedule referred to it do not, or
16 will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient
17 administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant
18 their continued preservation by the Government, the Ar-
19 chivist shall notify the head of the agency by which the list
20 or schedule was submitted of the action of the joint committee
21 and the head of such agency shall cause such records to be
22 disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as
23 provided in section 2 of this Act.

24 SEC. 7. If the joint committee fails to make a report
25 during any regular or special session of Congress on any list

1 or schedule submitted to Congress by the Archivist not less
2 than ten days prior to the adjournment of such session, the
3 Archivist may empower the head of the agency who sub-
4 mitted the list or schedule to cause the records listed therein
5 to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated
6 as provided in section 2 of this Act.

7 SEC. 8. Whenever it shall appear to the Archivist that
8 any agency has in its custody, or is accumulating, records of
9 the same form or character as any records of the same agency
10 previously authorized by Congress to be disposed of, he may
11 empower the head of such agency to dispose of such records,
12 after they have been in existence a specified period of time,
13 in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in
14 section 2 of this Act and without listing or scheduling them.

15 SEC. 9. Records pertaining to claims and demands by
16 the Government of the United States or against it, or to any
17 accounts in which the Government of the United States is
18 concerned, either as debtor or creditor, shall not be disposed
19 of by the head of any agency under any authorizations
20 granted pursuant to the provisions of sections 6, 7, and 8
21 of this Act, until such claims, demands, and accounts have
22 been settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office,
23 except upon the written approval of the Comptroller General
24 of the United States.

1 SEC. 10. Whenever the Archivist and the head of the
2 agency that has custody of them shall jointly determine that
3 any records in the custody of any agency of the United
4 States Government are a continuing menace to human health
5 or life or to property, the Archivist shall cause such menace
6 to be eliminated immediately by whatever method he may
7 deem necessary. If any records in the custody of the Archi-
8 vist are disposed of under this section, the Archivist shall
9 report the disposal thereof to the agency from which they
10 were transferred.

11 SEC. 11. At any time during the existence of a state
12 of war between the United States and any other nation or
13 when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent,
14 the head of any agency of the United States Government may
15 authorize the destruction of any records in his legal custody
16 situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other
17 depository outside the territorial limits of continental United
18 States (1) the retention of which would be prejudicial to
19 the interests of the United States or (2) which occupy space
20 urgently needed for military purposes and are, in his opinion,
21 without sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other
22 value to warrant their continued preservation: *Provided*,
23 That within six months after the disposal of any such
24 records, the official who directed the disposal thereof shall
25 submit a written report thereon to the Archivist in which he

1 shall describe the character of such records and state when
2 and where the disposal thereof was accomplished.

3 SEC. 12. The Archivist shall transmit to Congress at
4 the beginning of each regular session reports as to the records
5 authorized for disposal under the provisions of section 7 of
6 this Act and as to the records disposed of under the provi-
7 sions of sections 9 and 10 of this Act.

8 SEC. 13. Photographs or microphotographs of any rec-
9 ords made in compliance with regulations promulgated as
10 provided in section 2 of this Act shall have the same force
11 and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be
12 treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in
13 evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of
14 such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in
15 evidence equally with the original photographs or micro-
16 photographs.

17 SEC. 14. All moneys derived by agencies of the Gov-
18 ernment from the sale of records authorized for disposal under
19 the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of
20 the United States unless otherwise required by existing law
21 applicable to the agency.

22 SEC. 15. The procedures herein prescribed are exclusive
23 and no records of the United States Government shall be
24 alienated or destroyed except in accordance with the pro-
25 visions of this Act.

1 SEC. 16. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
2 disposition of certain records of the United States Govern-
3 ment", approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Act
4 entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of certain
5 photographed records of the United States Government, and
6 for other purposes", approved September 24, 1940 (54 Stat.
7 958), and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with
8 the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2943

AN ACT

To provide for the disposal of certain records
of the United States Government.

JUNE 29 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943

No. 124

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, in times of stillness, as we pause in the midst of rushing cares, we hear like a distant song the call of the better angels of our nature. Forbid that the toil of life or the dust of common days should rob us of life's meaning, its dignity, and its beauty. Save us from the supreme folly of missing Thy glory by turning to grasp for the baubles of vanity with our foolish freedom, our fleeting pleasures, and our fatal self-indulgence.

We hear the low, sad music of humanity as in disrupted and invaded lands men mingle tears with hopeless tasks and days and nights are filled with terror and horror. Even as we brood on the pain and anguish of the world, by faith may we discern a rainbow of hope through the tears of the exploited and the disinherited. May there be redemption in the cross to which by selfish power humanity is nailed. Seeing we spend our days as a tale that is told, let us haste to speak the best that is within us, lest ere ever the day has worn to noon we hear the one clear call before our word is said and our deed is done. May we not neglect or defer it, seeing that we pass this way but once. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, June 30, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1109) to increase by \$400,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments

of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 2536. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2869. An act to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2996. An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY (S. DOC. NO. 88)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1944, in the amount of \$100,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR CONTROL AND REGULATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—PETITION

Mr. ANDREWS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bartow and vicinity, in the State of Florida, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD without all the signatures attached, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

To reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of mobilization, we, the undersigned citizens of the State of Florida petition the Congress of the United States to pass H. R. 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina.

MRS. ANNA D. COBB,
MRS. MAUD D. RATHBUN,
MRS. JOHN G. PHILLIPS

(And sundry other citizens of the State of Florida).

RESOLUTION BY DIRECTORS OF GOOSE RIVER (N. DAK.) NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION—FEDERAL LAND BANKS

Mr. LANGER presented a resolution adopted by directors of the Goose River National Farm Loan Association, of Mayville, N. Dak., which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas, the Honorable HAMPTON P. FULMER, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives, has introduced a bill, House Resolution 50, to provide for improving the functioning of the cooperative features of the Federal Land Bank System; to relieve Federal land bank borrowers of stock liability; to organize the Federal land banks and the national farm-loan associations as membership corporations, and to provide for placing Federal land banks on a self-supporting basis and for increasing the functions and responsibilities of national farm-loan associations; to establish a method for determining the interest rates on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans; to provide for refunding and guaranteeing certain bonds of such banks; to establish a method for adjusting certain agricultural indebtedness; to provide for limiting the taking of deficiency judgments by Federal land banks and by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; and for other purposes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Directors of the Goose River National Farm Loan Association of Mayville, N. Dak., That the Congress of the United States be respectfully petitioned to act upon and pass the foregoing bill now pending in Congress as expeditiously as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honorable HAMPTON P. FULMER, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Senator GERALD P.

NYE, Senator WILLIAM LANGER, Representative USHER L. BURDICK, Representative WILLIAM LEMKE, and the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, respectively.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—ATTITUDE OF NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a telegram from the North Dakota Farmers Union, by Glenn J. Talbott, the State president.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 25, 1943.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

The Senate should insist upon the appropriation bill it passed for the Farm Security Administration. The Senate loan authorization for rehabilitation of small farmers and putting them into food production was itself too little in view of Bureau of Agricultural Economics data and testimony on production results obtained by small farmers and in view of Allied food requirements. The Allied Nations cannot afford to cast aside any food-production opportunities. Administrative funds must be related to loans outstanding and not to loans to be made or Treasury losses from inadequate servicing of old loans will many times exceed the sums denied for administration.

The House denial of loans to a farmer to permit him to become a member of a cooperative reverses National Government's consistent policy of encouraging farmer cooperatives. Further, the cooperative provision as well as the restrictions on rehabilitation loans, is an attempt to deny farmers who most need credit the same consideration shown larger prosperous farmers through farm credit system, including land banks, production credit associations, and banks for cooperatives. The effort to cripple Farm Security Administration by restrictions or removal from proved and successful administrators is an effort to wipe out small farmers at a time when the Allied Nations desperately need fullest possible food production and should be crushed like a fifth-column plot. We are advised Food Administration will ask wheat farmers to increase acreage 30 percent or 16,000,000 acres next year. Action just concluded by House singles out and strikes at wheat farmers who produce the only basic crop now below parity. It denies him parity payments. It eliminates his crop insurance. It restricts the added hundred million triple A payment money to soil practice payments so he cannot get 23 cents per bushel from wheat to which parity entitles him. In view of tremendous increase in acreage needed next year, such mayhem on wheat farmers now is insane.

The Senate must not compromise.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION,
By GLENN J. TALBOTT.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

S. 413. A bill to authorize the President to purchase certain lands in Arlington County, Va.; with amendments (Rept. No. 373).

By Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 1156. A bill to authorize the disposition of certain property under the jurisdiction of the War Department; with an amendment (Rept. No. 374).

By Mr. STEWART (for Mr. ELLENDER), from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 1334. A bill for the relief of J. Frank Meador; with an amendment (Rept. No. 375).

By Mr. MALONEY, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

H. R. 2936. A bill to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of title II of the act entitled "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; with an amendment (Rept. No. 376); and

H. R. 3020. A bill to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles; without amendment (Rept. No. 377).

By Mr. MURDOCK, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

S. 275. A bill relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon; with an amendment (Rept. No. 378).

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 1286. A bill to provide relief to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by floods in 1943; with an amendment (Rept. No. 379).

By Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 1250. A bill to repeal section 2 of the act approved May 17, 1926, which provides for the forfeiture of pay of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who are absent from duty on account of the direct effects of venereal disease due to misconduct; with an amendment (Rept. No. 380).

DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT RECORDS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Library I report favorably without amendment a small bill authorizing the disposition of certain papers by the Archivist. I ask unanimous consent that it may now be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill 2943 to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCRUGHAM:

S. 1296. A bill relating to the application of the excess-profits tax to certain production bonus payments; to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. LANGER introduced Senate bill 1297, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAYBANK:

S. 1298. A bill to authorize the appointment of honorably discharged veterans of the armed forces to positions in the Government service without regard to the civil service laws; to the Committee on Civil Service.

CONNECTION OF INTER-AMERICAN AND ALASKAN HIGHWAYS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill to provide for a defense highway in the United States to serve as a link to connect the Inter-American Highway with the Alaskan Highway, and for other purposes. I may say that when the Alaskan Highway was constructed I objected to the way it was being paid for. I objected to the United States Government furnishing all the money to build that highway, which was nearly 1,695 miles long. I object again to the promise made by our Government to Canada that for 2 years after the war we shall maintain this highway without a single dollar of cost to the Dominion of Canada. Inasmuch, however, as the Alaskan Highway has been built, and another highway, the Inter-American Highway, has also been built, I believe that at the earliest possible moment we should connect the two highways by the route proposed in the bill I am introducing.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1297) to provide for a defense highway in the United States to serve as a link in connecting the Inter-American Highway with the Alaskan Highway; and for other purposes, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

FUND FOR ENTERTAINMENT OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS BY FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I submit a Senate resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 163), as follows:

Resolved, That the unexpended balance of the sum of \$1,000 made available for expenditure from the contingent fund of the Senate under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 14, Seventy-eighth Congress (accepting an invitation to have delegations from the Senate and the House of Representatives attend a meeting held under the auspices of the Dominion of Canada Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association), is hereby made available for expenditure during the remainder of the Seventy-eighth Congress for the purpose of enabling the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate to defray the expenses of entertaining as its guests distinguished foreign visitors to the United States. The expenses incurred for such purpose shall be payable upon the submission of vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT

Mr. SHIPSTEAD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 164), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2943

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 29 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library

JULY 1 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported by Mr. BARKLEY, without amendment

JULY 1 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Considered, read the third time, and passed

AN ACT

To provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That when used in this Act, the word "records" includes
4 all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary
5 materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made
6 or received by any agency of the United States Government
7 in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the trans-
8 action of public business and preserved or appropriate for
9 preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as
10 evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions,
11 procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government

1 or because of the informational value of data contained
2 therein. Library and museum material made or acquired
3 and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes,
4 extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience
5 of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed
6 documents are not included within the definition of the word
7 "records" as used in this Act.

8 SEC. 2. The National Archives Council shall promul-
9 gate regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, establishing
10 (1) procedures for the compiling and submitting to the
11 Archivist of the United States of lists and schedules of
12 records proposed for disposal, (2) procedures for the disposal
13 of records authorized for disposal, and (3) standards for the
14 reproduction of records by photographic or microphoto-
15 graphic processes with a view to the disposal of the original
16 records. Such regulations, when approved by the President,
17 shall be binding on all agencies of the United States
18 Government.

19 SEC. 3. The head of each agency of the United States
20 Government shall submit to the Archivist of the United
21 States, in accordance with regulations promulgated as pro-
22 vided in section 2 of this Act (1) lists of any records in the
23 custody of the agency that have been photographed or micro-
24 photographed in accordance with the said regulations and
25 that, as a consequence thereof, do not appear to have suffi-

1 cient value to warrant their further preservation by the
2 Government; (2) lists of any other records in the custody
3 of the agency that are not needed by it in the transaction of
4 its current business and that do not appear to have suffi-
5 cient administrative, legal, research, or other value to war-
6 rant their further preservation by the Government; and (3)
7 schedules proposing the disposal after the lapse of specified
8 periods of time of records of a specified form or character
9 that either have accumulated in the custody of the agency
10 or that may accumulate therein at any time after the sub-
11 mission of such schedules and that apparently will not after
12 the lapse of the period specified have sufficient administrative,
13 legal, research, or other value to warrant their further pres-
14 ervation by the Government.

15 SEC. 4. The Archivist shall submit to Congress, at such
16 times as he shall deem expedient, the lists or schedules sub-
17 mitted to him in accordance with the provisions of section
18 3 of this Act, or parts of such lists or schedules, and lists
19 or schedules of any records in his legal custody, insofar as it
20 shall appear to him that the records listed in such lists or
21 schedules do not, or will not after the lapse of the period
22 specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or
23 other value to warrant their continued preservation by the
24 United States Government: *Provided*, That the Archivist
25 shall not submit to Congress lists or schedules of records of

1 any existing agency of the Government in his legal custody
2 without first having obtained the written consent of the head
3 of such agency.

4 SEC. 5. Whenever the Archivist shall submit lists or
5 schedules to Congress, it shall be the duty of the presiding
6 officer of the Senate to appoint two Senators who, with the
7 members of the Committee on the Disposition of Executive
8 Papers of the House of Representatives, shall constitute a
9 joint committee to which all such lists or schedules shall be
10 referred, and the joint committee shall examine such lists
11 or schedules and submit to the Senate and House of Repre-
12 sentatives, respectively, a report of such examination and
13 its recommendations.

14 SEC. 6. If the joint committee reports that any of the
15 records listed in a list or schedule referred to it do not, or
16 will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient
17 administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant
18 their continued preservation by the Government, the Archi-
19 vist shall notify the head of the agency by which the list
20 or schedule was submitted of the action of the joint committee
21 and the head of such agency shall cause such records to be
22 disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as
23 provided in section 2 of this Act.

24 SEC. 7. If the joint committee fails to make a report
25 during any regular or special session of Congress on any list

1 or schedule submitted to Congress by the Archivist not less
2 than ten days prior to the adjournment of such session, the
3 Archivist may empower the head of the agency who sub-
4 mitted the list or schedule to cause the records listed therein
5 to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated
6 as provided in section 2 of this Act.

7 SEC. 8. Whenever it shall appear to the Archivist that
8 any agency has in its custody, or is accumulating, records of
9 the same form or character as any records of the same agency
10 previously authorized by Congress to be disposed of, he may
11 empower the head of such agency to dispose of such records,
12 after they have been in existence a specified period of time,
13 in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in
14 section 2 of this Act and without listing or scheduling them.

15 SEC. 9. Records pertaining to claims and demands by
16 the Government of the United States or against it, or to any
17 accounts in which the Government of the United States is
18 concerned, either as debtor or creditor, shall not be disposed
19 of by the head of any agency under any authorizations
20 granted pursuant to the provisions of sections 6, 7, and 8
21 of this Act, until such claims, demands, and accounts have
22 been settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office,
23 except upon the written approval of the Comptroller General
24 of the United States.

1 SEC. 10. Whenever the Archivist and the head of the
2 agency that has custody of them shall jointly determine that
3 any records in the custody of any agency of the United
4 States Government are a continuing menace to human health
5 or life or to property, the Archivist shall cause such menace
6 to be eliminated immediately by whatever method he may
7 deem necessary. If any records in the custody of the Archi-
8 vist are disposed of under this section, the Archivist shall
9 report the disposal thereof to the agency from which they
10 were transferred.

11 SEC. 11. At any time during the existence of a state
12 of war between the United States and any other nation or
13 when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent,
14 the head of any agency of the United States Government may
15 authorize the destruction of any records in his legal custody
16 situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other
17 depository outside the territorial limits of continental United
18 States (1) the retention of which would be prejudicial to
19 the interests of the United States or (2) which occupy space
20 urgently needed for military purposes and are, in his opinion
21 without sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other
22 value to warrant their continued preservation: *Provided*,
23 That within six months after the disposal of any such
24 records, the official who directed the disposal thereof shall
25 submit a written report thereon to the Archivist in which he

1 shall describe the character of such records and state when
2 and where the disposal thereof was accomplished.

3 SEC. 12. The Archivist shall transmit to Congress at
4 the beginning of each regular session reports as to the records
5 authorized for disposal under the provisions of section 7 of
6 this Act and as to the records disposed of under the provi-
7 sions of sections 9 and 10 of this Act.

8 SEC. 13. Photographs or microphotographs of any rec-
9 ords made in compliance with regulations promulgated as
10 provided in section 2 of this Act shall have the same force
11 and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be
12 treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in
13 evidence. Only certified or authenticated reproductions of
14 such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in
15 evidence equally with the original photographs or micro-
16 photographs.

17 SEC. 14. All moneys derived by agencies of the Gov-
18 ernment from the sale of records authorized for disposal under
19 the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of
20 the United States unless otherwise required by existing law
21 applicable to the agency.

22 SEC. 15. The procedures herein prescribed are exclusive
23 and no records of the United States Government shall be
24 alienated or destroyed except in accordance with the pro-
25 visions of this Act.

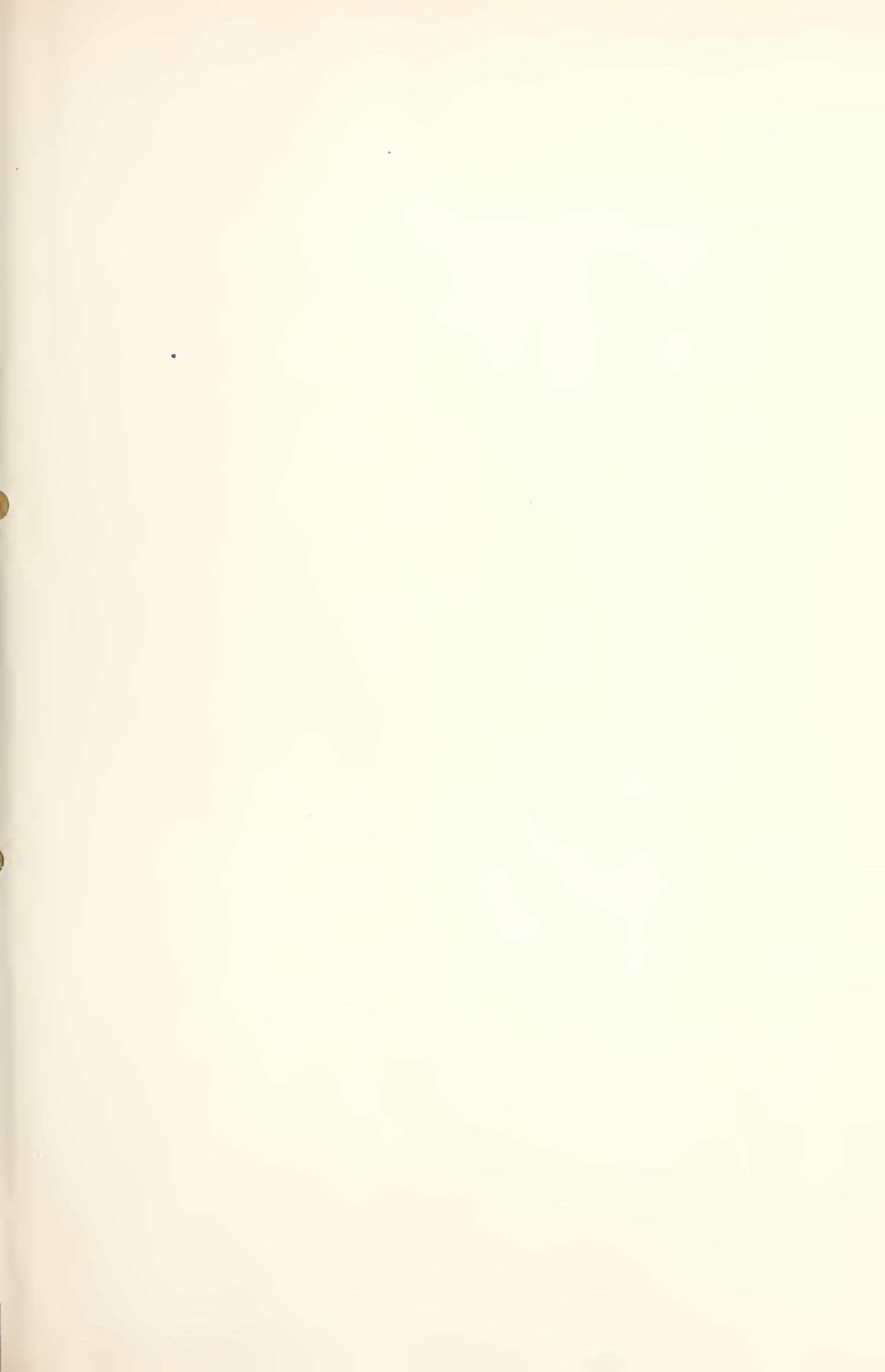
1 SEC. 16. The Act entitled “An Act to provide for the
2 disposition of certain records of the United States Govern-
3 ment”, approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Act
4 entitled “An Act to provide for the disposition of certain
5 photographed records of the United States Government, and
6 for other purposes”, approved September 24, 1940 (54 Stat.
7 958), and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with
8 the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.



AN ACT

To provide for the disposal of certain records
of the United States Government.

JUNE 29 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library

JULY 1 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

Reported without amendment

JULY 1 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

Considered, read the third time, and passed

[PUBLIC LAW 115—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 192—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2943]

AN ACT

To provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when used in this Act, the word "records" includes all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by any agency of the United States Government in pursuance of Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data contained therein. Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed documents are not included within the definition of the word "records" as used in this Act.

SEC. 2. The National Archives Council shall promulgate regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, establishing (1) procedures for the compiling and submitting to the Archivist of the United States of lists and schedules of records proposed for disposal, (2) procedures for the disposal of records authorized for disposal, and (3) standards for the reproduction of records by photographic or microphotographic processes with a view to the disposal of the original records. Such regulations, when approved by the President, shall be binding on all agencies of the United States Government.

SEC. 3. The head of each agency of the United States Government shall submit to the Archivist of the United States, in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this Act (1) lists of any records in the custody of the agency that have been photographed or microphotographed in accordance with the said regulations and that, as a consequence thereof, do not appear to have sufficient value to warrant their further preservation by the Government; (2) lists of any other records in the custody of the agency that are not needed by it in the transaction of its current business and that do not appear to have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their further preservation by the Government; and (3) schedules proposing the disposal after the lapse of specified periods of time of records of a specified form or character that either have accumulated in the custody of the agency or that may accumulate therein at any time after the submission of such schedules and that apparently will not after the lapse of the period specified have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their further preservation by the Government.

SEC. 4. The Archivist shall submit to Congress, at such times as he shall deem expedient, the lists or schedules submitted to him in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act, or parts of such lists or schedules, and lists or schedules of any records in his legal custody, insofar as it shall appear to him that the records listed in such lists or schedules do not, or will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the United States Government: *Provided*, That the Archivist shall not submit to Congress lists or schedules of records of any existing agency of the Government in his legal custody without first having obtained the written consent of the head of such agency.

SEC. 5. Whenever the Archivist shall submit lists or schedules to Congress, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to appoint two Senators who, with the members of the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers of the House of Representatives, shall constitute a joint committee to which all such lists or schedules shall be referred, and the joint committee shall examine such lists or schedules and submit to the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, a report of such examination and its recommendations.

SEC. 6. If the joint committee reports that any of the records listed in a list or schedule referred to it do not, or will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the Government, the Archivist shall notify the head of the agency by which the list or schedule was submitted of the action of the joint committee and the head of such agency shall cause such records to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 7. If the joint committee fails to make a report during any regular or special session of Congress on any list or schedule submitted to Congress by the Archivist not less than ten days prior to the adjournment of such session, the Archivist may empower the head of the agency who submitted the list or schedule to cause the records listed therein to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this Act.

SEC. 8. Whenever it shall appear to the Archivist that any agency has in its custody, or is accumulating, records of the same form or character as any records of the same agency previously authorized by Congress to be disposed of, he may empower the head of such agency to dispose of such records, after they have been in existence a specified period of time, in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this Act and without listing or scheduling them.

SEC. 9. Records pertaining to claims and demands by the Government of the United States or against it, or to any accounts in which the Government of the United States is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, shall not be disposed of by the head of any agency under any authorizations granted pursuant to the provisions of sections 6, 7, and 8 of this Act, until such claims, demands, and accounts have been settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office, except upon the written approval of the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 10. Whenever the Archivist and the head of the agency that has custody of them shall jointly determine that any records in the custody of any agency of the United States Government are a continuing menace to human health or life or to property, the Archivist shall cause such menace to be eliminated immediately by whatever method he may deem necessary. If any records in the custody of the Archivist are disposed of under this section, the Archivist shall report the disposal thereof to the agency from which they were transferred.

SEC. 11. At any time during the existence of a state of war between the United States and any other nation or when hostile action by a foreign power appears imminent, the head of any agency of the United States Government may authorize the destruction of any records in his legal custody situated in any military or naval establishment, ship, or other depository outside the territorial limits of continental United States (1) the retention of which would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States or (2) which occupy space urgently needed for military purposes and are, in his opinion, without sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation: *Provided*, That within six months after the disposal of any such records, the official who directed the disposal thereof shall submit a written report thereon to the Archivist in which he shall describe the character of such records and state when and where the disposal thereof was accomplished.

SEC. 12. The Archivist shall transmit to Congress at the beginning of each regular session reports as to the records authorized for disposal under the provisions of section 7 of this Act and as to the records disposed of under the provisions of sections 9 and 10 of this Act.

SEC. 13. Photographs or microphotographs of any records made in compliance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this Act shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original photographs or microphotographs.

SEC. 14. All moneys derived by agencies of the Government from the sale of records authorized for disposal under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States unless otherwise required by existing law applicable to the agency.

SEC. 15. The procedures herein prescribed are exclusive and no records of the United States Government shall be alienated or destroyed except in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 16. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government", approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1219), the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of certain photographed records of the United States Government, and for other purposes", approved September 24, 1940 (54 Stat. 958), and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved July 7, 1943.

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